

Amendments to the Claims:

1-75 (canceled).

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76. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
a device including a tissue interface surface;
at least a first and a second energy delivery member coupled to the device,
wherein the first and second energy delivery members deliver different types of
energy; and
a cooling member coupled to the device.

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77. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the first energy delivery
member is a first RF electrode.

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78. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the first energy delivery
member is a light delivery device.

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79. (new) The apparatus of claim 78, further comprising:
a second RF electrode coupled to the device.

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80. (new) The apparatus of claim 79, wherein the first and second RF
electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

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81. (new) The apparatus of claim 78, further comprising:
a feedback control coupled to at least one of the cooling member, the first RF
electrode and the light delivery device.

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82. (new) The apparatus of claim 77, wherein the cooling member is
configured to deliver a controllable amount of cooling fluidic medium to the tissue
interface surface.

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83. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the cooling member is
configured to cool the tissue interface surface.

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84. (new) The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the cooling member is
configured to evaporatively cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface and
conductively cool a skin surface in contact with the tissue interface surface.

1 85. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
2 an assembly including a tissue interface surface;
3 an electromagnetic energy device coupled to the assembly, the
4 electromagnetic energy device including at least first and second energy delivery
5 devices coupled to a distal portion of the assembly, wherein the first and second
6 energy delivery devices deliver different types of energy;
7 a cooling member coupled to the assembly and configured to provide cooling
8 to at least a portion of the tissue interface surface; and
9 an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one
10 of the energy delivery devices.

1 86. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the first energy delivery
2 device is a first RF electrode.

1 87. (new) The apparatus of claim 130, wherein the second energy delivery
2 device is a light delivery device.

1 88. (new) The apparatus of claim 87, further comprising:
2 a second RF electrode coupled to the assembly.

1 89. (new) The apparatus of claim 88, wherein the first and second RF
2 electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

1 90. (new) The apparatus of claim 87, further comprising:
2 a feedback control coupled to at least one of the cooling member, the first RF
3 electrode and the light delivery device.

1 91. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is
2 configured to deliver a controllable amount of cooling fluidic medium to a back
3 surface of the tissue interface surface.

1 92. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is
2 configured to cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface.

1 93. (new) The apparatus of claim 85, wherein the cooling member is
2 configured to evaporatively cool a back surface of the tissue interface surface and
3 conductively cool a skin surface in contact with the tissue interface surface.

1 94. (new) The apparatus of claim 93, wherein the cooling member utilizes
2 fluid to cool the first RF electrode and conductively cool a skin surface in thermal
3 contact with the tissue interface surface.

1 95. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
2 a device including a tissue interface surface;
3 at least first and second RF electrodes and a light delivery device coupled to
4 the device; and
5 a cooling member coupled to the device.

1 96. (new) The apparatus of claim 95, wherein the first and second RF
2 electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

AA 1 97. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
2 a device including a tissue interface surface made at least partially of a
3 material that transmits light;
4 an electromagnetic energy device including at least a first RF electrode and a
5 light delivery device coupled to the device; and
6 a cooling member coupled to the device.

7 98. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
8 a second RF electrode.

1 99. (new) The apparatus of claim 98, wherein the first and second RF
2 electrodes are bipolar electrodes.

1 100. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
2 an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one
3 of the first RF electrode, the cooling member and the light delivery device.

1 101. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
2 a sensor coupled to at least one of the first RF electrode, the cooling member
3 and the light delivery device.

1 102. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
2 a light energy source coupled to the light delivery device.

1 103. (new) The apparatus of claim 102, wherein the light energy source is
2 a coherent light source.

1 104. (new) The apparatus of claim 102, wherein the light energy source is
2 an incoherent light source.

1 105. (new) The apparatus of claim 97, further comprising:
2 an RF generator coupled to the first RF electrode.

1 106. (new) A treatment apparatus, comprising:
2 a device including a tissue interface surface made of a material that
3 transmits light;
4 a pair of bi-polar RF electrodes coupled to the tissue interface surface;
5 a light delivery device coupled to the device and positioned to transmit light
6 through the tissue interface surface.

1 107. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
2 an electronic control device configured to facilitate operation of at least one
3 of the pair of bi-polar RF electrodes, the cooling member and the light delivery
4 device.

1 108. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
2 a sensor coupled to at least one of the RF electrode, the cooling member and
3 the light delivery device.

1 109. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
2 a light energy source coupled to the light delivery device.

1 110. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, wherein the light energy source is
2 a coherent light source.

1 111. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, wherein the light energy source is
2 an incoherent light source.

1 112. (new) The apparatus of claim 106, further comprising:
2 an RF generator coupled to the RF electrode.

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1 113. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a
2 selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface,
3 comprising:
4 providing an energy source;
5 producing energy from the energy source;
6 creating a reverse thermal gradient through the skin epidermis surface
7 where a temperature of the skin epidermis surface is lower than the selected
8 collagen containing tissue site; and
9 delivering energy from the energy source through the skin epidermis surface
10 to the selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce
11 collagen formation in the selected collagen containing tissue site, minimizing
12 cellular necrosis of the skin epidermis surface and creating a tissue effect at the
13 skin epidermis surface.

1 114. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a
2 selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface,
3 comprising:
4 providing an energy source;
5 producing energy from the energy source;
6 delivering energy from the energy source through the skin epidermis surface
7 to the selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a
8 formation of new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no
9 deeper than a second degree burn created on the skin epidermis surface; and
10 creating a tissue effect at the epidermal skin surface.

1 115. (new) A method for inducing the formation of scar collagen in a
2 selected collagen containing tissue site beneath an epidermis skin surface,
3 comprising:
4 providing an energy source with an energy delivery surface;
5 positioning the energy delivery surface on the epidermis skin surface;
6 creating a reverse thermal gradient through the epidermis skin surface
7 sufficiently to induce a formation of new collagen in the selected collagen
8 containing tissue site with no deeper than a second degree burn created on the
9 skin epidermis surface, wherein a temperature of the skin epidermis surface is
10 lower than the collagen containing tissue site; and creating a tissue effect at the
11 epidermis skin surface.

1 116. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:
2 providing a treatment apparatus that includes at least a first RF electrode;
3 creating a reverse thermal gradient through a skin surface where a
4 temperature of the skin epidermis surface is lower than tissue underlying the skin
5 surface; and
6 delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through the skin surface to
7 the tissue underlying the skin surface for a sufficient time to create a desired tissue
8 effect while minimizing cellular necrosis of the skin surface.

1 117. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the treatment apparatus
2 includes a light delivery device.

1 118. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is dermal
2 remodeling.

1 119. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is skin
2 tightening.

1 120. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is wrinkle
2 reduction.

1 121. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is elastosis
2 reduction.

1 122. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is scar
2 reduction.

1 123. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is hair
2 follicle modification.

1 124. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is
2 modification of contour irregularities of a skin surface.

1 → 125. (new) The method of claim 116, wherein the tissue effect is a creation
2 of scar or nascent collagen.

1 126. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:
2 providing a treatment apparatus that includes at least a first RF electrode;
3 delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through a skin surface to a
4 selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a formation of
5 new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a
6 second degree burn created on the skin surface;
7 modifying at least a portion of the skin surface.

1 127. (new) The method of claim 126, wherein the treatment apparatus
2 includes a light delivery device coupled to a device.

1 128. (new) A method for creating a tissue effect, comprising:
2 providing a treatment apparatus that includes energy delivery surface and at
3 least a first RF electrode;
4 coupling the energy delivery surface with an external surface of the skin;
5 creating a reverse thermal gradient through a surface of the skin while
6 heating underlying collagen containing tissue, wherein a temperature of the
7 external skin surface is lower than a temperature of the underlying collagen
8 containing tissue;
9 delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through a skin surface to a
10 selected collagen containing tissue site for a sufficient time to induce a formation of
11 new collagen in the selected collagen containing tissue site with no deeper than a
12 second degree burn created on the skin surface; and
13 creating a desired tissue effect.

1 129. (new) The method of claim 128, wherein the treatment apparatus
2 includes a light delivery device.

1 130. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:
2 providing a treatment apparatus that includes an energy delivery surface
3 and at least a first RF electrode;
4 reducing a temperature of a collagen containing tissue site below a skin
5 surface creating a thermal injury to at least a portion of the collagen in the collagen
6 containing tissue site with a minimal cellular destruction in the epidermis; and
7 inducing scar collagen formation.

1 131. (new) The method of claim 130, wherein the treatment apparatus
2 includes a light delivery device.

1 132. (new) A method of creating a tissue effect, comprising:
2 providing a treatment apparatus that includes an energy delivery surface
3 and at least a first RF electrode;
4 coupling the energy delivery surface with a skin surface;
5 creating a reverse thermal gradient through the skin surface to sufficiently
6 heat an underlying collagen containing tissue, wherein a temperature of the skin
7 surface is lower than a temperature of the underlying collagen containing tissue;
8 delivering energy from the treatment apparatus through the skin surface to
9 the tissue underlying the skin surface for a sufficient time to induce scar collagen
10 formation while minimizing cellular necrosis of the skin surface.

1 133. (new) The method of claim 132, wherein the treatment apparatus
2 includes a light delivery device.